

RECORDER.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1828.

No. 440

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, July 23.	Fayetteville, June 12.	Newbern, June 7.	Petersburg, July 25.
Brandy, Cogniac, -	gall. 140 160	150 160	150 175	125 200
Apple, -	38 30	33 37	40 50	34 75
Peach, -	45 50	75 80	45 75	
Bacon, -	lb. 7 10	7 11	6 7	6 8
Beeswax, -	20 25	22 23	28 30	20 25
Butter, -	15 20	14 20	18 25	12 35
Coffee, -	14 15	14 17	18 25	12 18
Corn, -	bush. 50	50 60	35 40	35 40
Cotton, -	lb. 15 16	16 17	15 16	14 17
Candles, mould, -	bush. 75	70 80	70 80	
Flaxseed, rough, -	bbl. 500 525	400 450	600 700	400 700
Flour, -	lb. 25 28	35 40		
Feathers, -	100 110	90 125	100 125	90 100
Gen. Island, -	gall. 37 40	43 45	45 50	35
Country, -	ton. 11000 11200			
Iron, -	lb. 9 10	8 10	7 8	6 7
Lard, -	cask. 150 175	200 250		150 200
Lime, -	gall. 30 37	35 40	29 30	37 40
Manilla, -	keg. 9			8
Nails, Cut, assorted, -	bush. 25 30			
Onion, -	500 800			550 650
Powder, American, -	gall. 100 130	125 150	90 100	150 200
Rum, Jamaica, -	80 100	70 80	85 90	100 150
West India, -	40 42	40	40 45	42 45
New England, -	cwt. 300	350 000	3 0 325	400 450
Rice, -	1000			825
Salt, Liverpool, -	bush. 75	65	75	
Turk's Island, -	40 45	75	55	
Sugar, Brown, -	cwt. 800 1000	850 1100	900 1000	900 1300
Loaf, -	lb. 19 22	18 23	18 25	
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder, -	150 175		125 140	
Hyson, -	120			
Young Hyson, -	100 125			
Tobacco, -	cwt. 400 475	250 275		250 700
Tallow, -	lb. 10	8	10	
Whisk, -	bush. 70 75		90 95	
Whiskey, -	gall. 26 30	25	30 33	
Wine, Madeira, -	250 400	300 375	250 500	
Teneriffe, -	125 150	125 160		
Sherry, -	160 225	200 250		
Port, -	200 380			
Malaga, -	75 125			

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEART,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

HILLSBOROUGH

FEARLE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of July.

Literary Tuition.

First Class, -	\$15 00	Per Session.
Second and Third Class, -	12 50	
Fourth Class, -	10 00	
Contingent Expenses, -	50	

Ornamental Department.

Music, -	24 00	Per Session.
Drawing and Painting, -	10 00	
Needle Work, -	1 00	

Board can be obtained in the most respectable families of the place at \$10 per month. A few young ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Instructresses.

W. M. Green,
Superintendent.

July 1st. 36-37

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

I SHALL, on Monday the 25th day of August next, at the Court House in Hillsborough, offer at public sale my

HOUSE and LOTS,

No. 108 and 109, in Hillsborough. One hundred and fifty dollars in money will be required; for the balance a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given. The buildings are commodious and in good repair.

Charles Cox,

July 1st. 36-37

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough

By BARNABAS FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

As my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Galloway now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpy hump.

February 18

17-18

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANKS.

June 30. 36-37

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

June 10. 34-

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CASH FOR GOOD WHEAT.

DELIVERED at the mill of William Miller & Co. three miles below Hillsborough.

CASH FOR FLAX SEED.

J. Webb.

June 24. 36-37

State of North-Carolina,

Wake County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1828.

Washington Price } Petition for Divorce.
Susannah Price }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Star and North-Carolina State Gazette, printed in Raleigh, and the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition; otherwise judgment pro confesso against her will be entered, and the cause heard ex parte.

Testo. **R. Hinton, Clerk.**

Price adv. \$7 00 35-36

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Sadler's Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where.

Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'ade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13-14

A Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale a Valuable Plantation, lying on Little river, in Orange county, eight miles north east from Hillsborough, and immediately on the road to Gen. Carrington's store. There are on the premises

A good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, and Barn.

with all other necessary out houses, all in good repair. There is also on the plantation a very

Valuable Apple Orchard.

The Land is of the very best quality, and adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, and cotton. As it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises, I deem it unnecessary to say more. The terms of sale will be made easy, and can be known by inquiring of Thomas Clancy, esq. in Hillsborough, or of myself in Greensboro'.

John C. Latta.

June 30. 36-37

BLANKS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

June 10. 34-

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NOTICE.

Will be sold at the Court-House in Hillsborough, in the county of Orange, on Monday the 27th day of August next, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes due thereon, together with the cost of advertising the same, to wit:

One tract given in by Jas. Pratt, sr. adjoining the lands of Mrs. Burroughs and others, containing 312 acres, more or less, for the years 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825 and 1826.

One tract given in by Moses S Pratt, for the years 1824, 1825 and 1826, containing 68 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Wm. N. Pratt, esq. and others. Also one acre lot of land on Chapel Hill, for the years 1824, 1825 and 1826, given in by said Pratt.

One tract given in by Andson, Horne, for the year 1826, containing 150 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Rainey, and others.

One tract, belonging to Chestly P. Patterson's heirs, given in by Chestly Patterson, jr. for the year 1826, containing 190 acres, more or less adjoining the lands of Wm. Rhodes and others.

Thos D. Watts, Shff.
By
M. Adams, D. Shff.

July 13. 32-37

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office in Hillsborough, on the 1st day of July, 1828.

Philip Aleton Wm. D. Murphy

John & Margaret Shaw Archibald M'Nannan

Mrs. A. Ashe William M. Campbell

W. Anderson, esq. Zilpha M'Kinne

Anthony Beucini Moore M'Cauley

John Bibbs Archibald Murphy

Sarah Bryan Hui Nunn

William Britton Richerson Nichols 2

William Bowles 2 Mrs. William Neale

William H. Bradley James Nutt

Gabriel Barby Wm. Nelson

Elizabeth Baldwin Nancy O'Ferrall

Thomas Burton

Thomas Clancy 2 Seymour Furgear

John J. Carrington Jane Folk

John D. Clancy Rev. John H. Richard

William Campbell William Pickett

Hugh Curry Martin Pickett

John Carpenter Samuel Paisley

James R. Cole Mark Pickett

Lemuel Carrell Temple Primrose

Mary Ann Chishenhal Calvin E. Parrish

Daniel Call William Piper

John Cheek John Roding

David Craig Pleasant Rhodes

James Carrell John M. Rowley

James Child Frederick Reeves

Samuel Child Wilson Rhew

Calvin Hill & William Charles Roberts

Campbell William W. Rountree

David Dickey Col W. C. Russell 2

Adam Dixon John Rasberry

Durrant H. Davis

Mrs. Estis Charles C. Smith

James Fossett Thomas Scarlett

Harriet Fawcett George Scarlett

Peter Floyd Mary Ann Scott

John Farrar Samuel Scarlett 2

Ann Fawcett John Scott

Eljah Graves James Strayhorn

Morgan Hart J. P. Sneed

Winifred Hardee Joseph Stubens

Thomas Hastings Charlotte Street

Joseph Hughes Edward Strudwick

Daniel Holder Elizabeth Stubens

Allen Hutchins John Stephens

John Hall Willie Shaw 2

William Hightower

William Hoxey

Mills Jones Wm. Thompson

Wm. Kirkland Wm. Turner

Wm. Lewis Rebekah Thompson

Thos. Latta, jr. Henry D. Turner

Nicholas Long Thomas Turner

John Lewis Zachariah Trice

P. M. Long John Taylor

James Moore John Taylor

Ann Moore Richard Umstead

Aaron Marcom Thomas Wilson

Willis Marcom John D. Wilson

Caroline R. Moore Sophia A. Wright

Willie P. Mangum Betsy Washburn

James Moore, esq. Henry Whitted

Charles M'Cauley Samuel Wortham

John M'Daniel Joseph Woods

Gornelia Mobane John Welburn

Archibald Murphy, jr. John Vickers

David Yarbrough 2 John Vanhook

Those who call for advertised letters, will be so good as to mention that they are advertised.

Those who are in arrears for Postage need not send for any more letters without the money as they will not be sent until all dues are paid up and a new deposit made.

R. L. Cook.

July 32-

BOARDING.

THE subscriber would be willing to receive as boarders, three or four students. Females would be preferred.

Wm. Huntington.

June 10. 34-

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ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice, a meeting of the friends of the administration took place on the 4th inst. at the house of Eli Smith, Esq. On motion of the Rev. Daniel Hower, Joseph Gibson, Esq. was appointed chairman, and Robert R. Prather, secretary. The chairman then explained the object of the meeting in a brief, but comprehensive manner.

Maj. Prather, rose and desired to be informed, whether the object of the meeting had been so explained, as to exclude the friends of Gen. Jackson, if any such were present, from coming forward, and asserting his claims on the floor. He was himself a friend of Mr. Adams; but it was probable that in so large a company, gen. Jackson might have friends: if so, he was willing to hear their arguments, and, therefore moved that they be admitted; which was agreed to. The chairman then appointed a committee consisting of the Rev. D. Hower, Maj. J. S. Prather, Capt. Robert Gilmore, and Benjamin Ross, Esq. to bring in resolutions expressive of the views and sentiments of the meeting.

After an absence of about half an hour, the committee returned, and reported to the meeting the following resolutions:

1. RESOLVED, That this meeting approve the proceedings of the administration convention held at Raleigh, on the 20th day of December last, and that they concur in the electoral ticket there formed.

2. RESOLVED, That this meeting approve of the administration of John Q. Adams; that they believe he is honestly endeavoring to promote the prosperity of his country, and is pursuing that object with a steady aim.

3. RESOLVED, That Mr. Adams possesses, in an eminent degree, all the qualifications necessary to the able discharge of the important duties of his office; that we feel the most unwavering confidence in his wisdom, political experience and integrity; that we repose, without fear, our country's interests in his keeping; and that we will use all fair and honorable means to promote his re-election.

4. RESOLVED, That this meeting view with deep emotion the efforts of the enemies of the administration, to raise general Jackson to the presidency of the United States; that they conceive him to be utterly unqualified for so important a civil station; and that his elevation thereto, would be hazardous, if not ruinous, to the peace and liberty of the country.

5. RESOLVED, That the charge of corruption urged against the administration, by general Jackson and his friends, is a most pitiful effort of defeated demagogues, to injure the character of high minded and honorable men.

6. RESOLVED, That it is the solemn opinion of this meeting, that gen. Jackson is himself the author of that foul aspersion against the two first officers of the government.

7. That a committee of correspondence and vigilance, consisting of twelve persons, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to promote the object of this meeting by holding correspondence with other committees throughout the state; and that said committee hold its first meeting at this place on the first Saturday of August next.

8. RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Greensborough Patriot and Hillsborough Recorder, and all others favourable to the cause.

After reading the above resolutions, Major Prather observed, that the positions therein assumed, were within the support of substantial proof; yet the committee, he said, would not consume time by entering on the defence of the resolutions, unless they should encounter opposition.

The chairman remarked that a debate would probably ensue; and advertising to the high excitement which was but too common on such occasions, he in a feeling and pertinent manner, exhorted the meeting to a sober and moderate exercise of the privilege of discussing this great national subject.

Mr. Tate, appeared in support of general Jackson's claims, but did not directly oppose the resolutions. He went at length into the merits of gen. Jackson, founded upon his great military services; he had encountered dangers, privations and dangers for his

country, and would his country now refuse to reward him for his seal in her cause. For his own part he was friendly to the

Rev. D. Hower, Major J. S. Prather, Colonel Daniel Clapp, James Gray, John Paisley, Jacob Boon, George Christian, Captain Ludwick Low, Moses Gibson, Daniel Faust, William Denton and Benjamin Ross, esqrs.
The meeting then adjourned.
JOSEPH GIBSON, Chairman.
ROBERT R. PRATHER, Sec.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Baltimore Republican.
Gen. Jackson and Samuel Jackson.

It will be recollected by all those who have seen the celebrated Coffin Handbills, that general Jackson is there represented in the act of running a Mr. Samuel Jackson through the body with a case sword. Accompanying this is a statement, evidently intended to impress the belief that the general had in this instance added another to the long list of murders with which he has been so charitably charged by the friends of the administration. The annexed is a true copy of a letter received by a member of Congress from the son-in-law of Mr. S. Jackson, in reply to one enclosing a Coffin Handbill. The original is in the possession of a gentleman of this country, and can be seen by any one doubting its reality. To those who have witnessed the mighty efforts of the administration hirelings to destroy the hard earned reputation of the conqueror of the conquerors of Europe, it will not be a matter of surprise to know that this Mr. S. Jackson is still living, and the friend of the general, but it is hoped that a perusal of the letter will induce many honest well meaning, but too credulous individuals, who have thus been hoodwinked by the machinations of a set of men whose food is slander, and to whom the true source of glory and happiness is the acquisition of power, and the prostration of the people's rights by any possible means, to pause and maturely reflect, ere they take the fatal leap—they are standing at the brink of an awful precipice, and one step further and reflection comes too late. We entreat then, that they will discard from their minds those unworthy prejudices that have been excited against gen. Jackson, by the base falsehoods of designing men—contrast the hardships that he has endured, the dangers incurred, and the privations he has suffered, that our country should be free, and continue so, along with the ease, comforts and enjoyments of the "opposing" candidate, and give their suffrages to him, who has the strongest claims upon their confidence and gratitude.

Jonesboro', 5th April, 1828.

DEAR SIR—I regret I could not avail myself of an earlier period to write to you in answer to your last letter, Mr. Jackson being absent when I was at home, and having been absent attending the courts, are the reasons why I postponed writing until the present time. I was truly amused at the exhibition of the administration mourning piece, you enclosed to me. Although its design is to aid in attempting to blast the prospects of the man who is emphatically called the "man of the people," the object cannot but be defeated, if for no other reason than the extreme littleness of the effort. It is calculated to excite laughter even among the most serious, and involuntarily gives rise to those feelings of contempt, that such a motley production of malevolence deserves. But so far from creating alarm it furnishes strong proof of a dying gasp. Is it not remarkable that those who dwell of late with such lugubrious pathos on the themes of blood and murder, should have worked more for themselves and friends, in the mournful vocation of coffin making to prepare for the "Ides of March?" Surely this is a great omission, and can alone be attributable to that kind of sense destroying panic arising from despair, which occasionally makes man not only improvident for the future, but regardless of the present. I have conversed with Mr. Jackson on the subject of the charge in which his name is mentioned in the handbill already alluded to. He is, as you know, quite aged and of late infirm, and feels a reluctance to give a detailed account of a transaction which took place about 20 years ago—though he says the charge as exhibited in the handbill is not correct. Before this transaction Mr. Samuel Jackson and Gen. Jackson were intimate friends. This occurrence caused but a temporary coolness; both having acted precipitately they soon forgave each other, and now are, as they long have been, mutual friends, and I have recently heard Mr. S. Jackson say if he had the casting vote, he would give it for Jackson as president. And if the very man himself with whom this contest took place, is unopposed to him, and those who know most about this transaction are found among his friends, shall strangers to the transaction be prejudiced against him on the garbled representation of a scurrilous handbill? Surely there is too much intelligence in all sections of this Union, too much honorable feeling and independence of mind, to give any the least weight to such pitiful attempts to blight the prospects, or sully the reputation of a man, who was her country's stay in times of her greatest peril, and whose tried pa-

triotism and valor form the foundation of his well earned fame.

J. A. AIKEN.

FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

The following documents will prove to the world, the utter falsehood of that part of John Binns' (alias Henry Clay's) Coffin handbill which relates to the rencounter between gen. Jackson and Samuel Jackson, more than twenty years ago, in Nashville. We hope these documents will be read by every citizen of Ohio, and then let him ask himself if that infamous publication of Binns is not an insult to his feelings and understanding. It is only necessary further to say, that this same John Binns is in the pay of the secretary of state, and prints "by authority."

Cincinnati Republican.

Messrs. Looker & Reynolds:—Annexed are some documents I have received from a gentleman of respectability in Nashville, relative to the affair between general Jackson and Samuel Jackson. I applied for information on this subject, at the suggestion and request of a number of individuals from the interior counties of our state. They represented to me that in some districts, immense numbers of the coffin handbill (said to have issued from the press of this notorious John Binns) were in circulation, printed not only in English, but also in the German language.

The following statement must certainly acquit general Jackson of any censure in relation to this affair. In addition, I am authorized to state, that Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, wrote to Samuel Jackson, in 1824, for an account of this matter, in order to prejudice the cause of the general; but Samuel Jackson replied, the difficulty between him and the general had long since been settled—they were now friends, and he had no disposition to revive an old quarrel. Samuel Jackson, and Henry Jackson, his son, are now engaged in promoting the cause of the general's election.

JOHN S. LYTLE.

Nashville, May 22, 1828.

"Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request, I make the following statement of what I recollect of the trial in the case of the state against gen. Andrew Jackson, tried in the old superior court at this place, in the fall of 1807.

"At that time I resided in Kentucky, and was on a visit to Nashville, with a view to ascertain whether it might not be to my interest to remove to Tennessee. The superior court was in session, and I assisted the present judge Stuart, who was then a member of the bar, and Col. Joseph H. Davies, in defending general Jackson, upon a charge of assaulting, beating and stabbing Mr. Samuel Jackson. It was the first case I appeared in in Tennessee; and that circumstance may have caused what transpired on the trial to make a more lasting impression on my mind, than in ordinary cases. I cannot, however, after the lapse of more than twenty years, state the names of all the witnesses, or all the facts deposed to. It was proved by some of them, who were understood to be respectable and impartial, that the parties commenced an animated and warm conversation in the street, in Nashville; that the first personal violence offered by either was that of Samuel Jackson throwing a stone with great violence at general Jackson; that while he was in the act of throwing another, general Jackson drew a spear from his cane and wounded him in the side. The weight of the impartial testimony made the above state of the case; and I well remember that the counsel for general Jackson put his defence entirely upon the ground of the justifiable and necessary course of his conduct, growing out of the violent and dangerous attack made on him by a man of spirit and superior bodily powers. On that ground he was acquitted by a very intelligent and respectable jury.

"I have lived in Nashville twenty years, and have never heard general Jackson's conduct in that transaction complained of, since the trial, or urged as an objection to him. Yesterday, I had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with one of the witnesses in the cause, who says his testimony was confirmatory of the above statement.

FELIX GUNDY.

"Hon. DAN'L GRAHAM, Sec'y of State, Ten." The foregoing is a true copy of the original in my possession.

DANIEL GRAHAM.

The following we copy from the Cincinnati Advertiser of Saturday last.

Nashville, June 7th, 1828.

M. Dawson, Esq.
SIR:—In relation to the rencounter between Samuel Jackson, and general Jackson, I herewith forward you a certified copy of the record of the trial in court, from which you will perceive that general Jackson was entirely acquitted by a respectable jury of his countrymen.—From the record it might be inferred that I possessed minute information of the circumstances of the case; this is not the fact, for my recollection only enables me to say, that the defendant made out in evidence a complete justification, upon which he was acquitted by the jury. At the time of this trial our Superior or Supreme Courts sat in different districts, composed

of several counties, and the jurors were not picked up of bystanders, as practised in some of the states, but were selected by the respective county courts from among the most respectable and best informed freeholders of the several counties composing the district; better, and taken generally, more enlightened jury-men, could not be found in any state than we had at that time. Names of persons appear on this record, who were citizens and freeholders of the counties of Davidson, Williamson, Sumner, Rutherford, Dickinson, Wilson and Robertson. By our constitution, judges, in their charges to juries, are forbidden to give any opinion as to the questions of fact, as in England and some of the States. They are constitutionally confined to the law in Tennessee. These facts combine to demonstrate that there was no other operative influence on the trial but the evidence itself. Since receiving your communication, I have met with a respectable man who saw this rencounter. The cause which led to it is not recollected; no doubt a trivial one, as it would be perfectly in character with this same Samuel Jackson. The facts as stated to me by a bystander a few days ago, of which he was a witness, were these: Samuel Jackson then lived in Nashville, on a street now called Market street. General Jackson, in the ordinary pursuit of his business, was passing Samuel Jackson's door, walking with a cane which had a sword in it, not unusual even in those days, but more so then, without having any cause to suspect that Sam Jackson had any intention of making an attack on him. So it was that as the general passed the door, Samuel Jackson, who was upset, and without any previous intimation, threw a large rock at the head of the General, which, if it had struck him as intended, from its size and form, must have put an end to his existence. Upon this large stone or rock being discharged without effect, Sam. Jackson instantly stooped down to pick up another, always at hand in this city of rocks, and in the attitude of throwing the second stone, the general made a thrust at or towards him, with his drawn sword, which he had scarcely time to extricate from his cane. The cane pierced a loose coat that Samuel Jackson had on, but not his flesh, which caused him to drop the rock and close in with the General, who threw away the sword and cane, and a violent scuffle ensued, which, however, was soon put an end to by the bystanders; all that was done was in an instant, except the prosecution, from which Sam. Jackson, the prosecutor derived no credit. Felix Gundy, Esq. was one of the counsel, and no doubt recollects all the circumstances particularly.

I am with sentiments of respect, your ob't. serv't.

J. W. OVERTON.

State of Tennessee—Mero District.

Pleas at the court house in Nashville in the state of Tennessee, and district of Mero, before the Hon. David Campbell, John Overton, and Saml. Powell, esqrs. Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the state aforesaid, on the second Monday in November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the independence of the United States the thirty second

The State of Tennessee. Indictment for an Assault & Battery with intent to kill Samuel Jackson.

And Jackson, to wit, the said Andrew Jackson, appeared in court, according to his recognizance, and thereupon pleaded not guilty to the indictment, and for his trial put himself upon his country: Whereupon came a jury of good and lawful men, to wit:—Silvanus Castleman, John Buchanan, Edward Gwin, Seion Hunt, James I. Kimard, James Dickson, Erwin Cameron, Lawrence Whitsett, Arthur Harris, Henry Rieff, David Edmiston, and Archibald Cheatham, who being elected, tried, and sworn the truth of and upon the premises to speak, and having tried the evidence on their oath, do say, that the said Andrew Jackson is not guilty of the trespass, assault, and battery charged upon him in the indictment, as in pleading he hath alleged. Therefore, it is considered by the court that the said Andrew Jackson be acquitted and discharged.—(A true copy.)

Attest, JACOB M. GAVOCK, Clerk of Davidson Court.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, July 14.

The ships Charles Drew and Alciope have arrived at Boston from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 29th May, inclusive.

London, May 28.

Mr. Huskisson, Mr. W. Lamb, and Lord Palmerston, have resigned.

Mr. Charles Grant, who has tendered his resignation, persists in it. Earl Dudley also adheres to his determination to resign.

The Ministry, which was constructed on the ruins of the Canning cabinet, is broken to pieces; and the Duke of Wellington has again to commence the laborious task of constructing a new cabinet almost without materials.

Toryism is at a low ebb. The liberal part of the cabinet has retired. A Tory cabinet is however to be attempted. But it cannot endure. It will possess no talent—and talent was never more necessary. It will have no sufficient leader in the house of commons.

The public conceive such a ministry cannot stand against opposition, and a dissolution of parliament is spoken of.

The liberals would have a decided majority in a new house.

Mr. Peel, Mr. Herries, and Mr. Goulburn will remain in the ministry. Parliament is expected to sit till July. It is not thought the Budget can be brought forward till June.

The people in London are much agitated by the crumbling of the administration.

It is not believed the public knows the real causes of the resignations.

The king gave a grand ball on the night of the 26th of May.

The papers of the 29th state that the place of Mr. Huskisson, as Colonial Secretary, is to be filled by Sir George Murray. This gentleman filled the post of Quartermaster General under the Duke of Wellington, and was afterwards Commander in Chief in Ireland.

The Earl of Dudley had resigned the seals of the Foreign Department. The Countess acknowledges the difficulty of filling the place of a Minister who has inspired such respect in foreign courts by his talents, and conciliated all foreign Ministers at our court by the elegance of his manners, and the openness and straight forwardness of his intercourse with them, and adds, that the successor is unknown. The Countess affirms, with great confidence, that the changes will produce no change in the system of domestic or foreign policy—says that Sir Henry Hardinge and the Right Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald have been named as successors to Lord Palmerston, as Paymaster of the Army, but nothing positive was known as to this appointment, Mr. F. being absent in Ireland. Mr. Charles Grant's successor was not known, nor was that of Mr. William Lamb, as Chief Secretary of Ireland.

A Council of the present Ministers assembled on the 28th, consisting of the Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst and Aberdeen, Lord Melbourne, Lord Lyndhurst, Mr. Peel, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. Herries.

The Countess attributes the resignation of Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston to the vote which they felt bound to give, in opposition to Mr. Peel, we suppose, on the East Retford Election Bill. Mr. Huskisson, after giving his vote, thought it necessary to write to the Duke, stating that, having conceived himself obliged to vote against Mr. Peel, he was ready to tender his resignation, if his grace thought proper. No idea of Mr. Huskisson's resignation would have been entertained by the Duke, the Countess says, if the letter had not been written; but, it having been written, he did not feel himself bound to solicit them to remain. The other resignations appear to have been in consequence of these two.

Operations in the East.

I have just learned that the Russian troops crossed the Lower Pruth, or the Danube, in several corps, on the 7th May, at Rioni and Ismael. On their approach, the Turks set fire to Galatz and retired to Bahloul. Wallachia and Moldavia were occupied without resistance. The Russians were expected at Bucharest on the 9th. A Russian fleet had sailed with 12,000 troops on board, which appeared off the mouth of the Danube, steering from Varna, where the troops were to be landed. Constantinople, at the last accounts, was in a state of tranquillity.

Admiral Codrington was returning to England, and had called for a Court Martial, to investigate his conduct in fighting the battle of Navarino.

The Marquis of Palmella has resigned his functions as Ambassador from Russia. The Emperor Nicholas departed from St. Petersburg on the 10th of May, to join his army.

The king has signed the repeal of the Test Act.

FRANCE.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the law for the loan of 80,000,000 of francs, by a great majority. The general sense appears to be, that, as a leading Continental Power, she must at least put herself in such an attitude that no unexpected consequences, originating in the conflict between Turkey and Russia, should find her unprepared. It is rumored at Paris that a peace has been negotiated with the Dey of Algiers.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese nobility, or a portion of them, amounting to eighty three dukes, marquises, &c. have addressed Don Miguel, assuring him that the throne belongs to him, and beseeching him to assemble the Cortes, and to abolish the Constitutional Charter, as contrary to the fundamental laws of the Monarchy.

The Greek Bishops are gone from Arta to the Morea, to proclaim the amnesty. It is said that they are ordered by the Patriarch to publish an anathema against Count Cape D'Almeida.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The grand Duke Michael set out from St. Petersburg on the 4th, and the emperor on the 7th, to join the Army. It is said that the Army will not pass the Danube till after the Emperor's arrival at Ismael.

The Turks are reported to have assembled in Bulgaria and Romelia, inclusive of the garrisons and fortresses, 20,000 regular troops, 20,000 body guards of the Pashas, and about 100,000 militia.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 26th ultimo, states, that, on the 21st, there had been a grand cavalry review, at which the Sultan appeared in European costume, and commanded in the European manner. The conduct of the Sultan and Divan appears composed and resolute; and, in the capital, tranquillity prevailed, though not unaccompanied by apprehension.

Several Russian vessels of war had appeared at the mouth of the Bosphorus, which led to the apprehension of a bombardment.

Accounts from Egypt, 15th of April, state the determined resolution of the Pacha to support the cause of the Sultan in the Morea. Provisions had been sent off to supply the troops.

The manifesto issued by Russia had been received at Alexandria, and produced a great sensation.

Letters from Jassy, dated May 9, state, that the Russians continue to advance with rapidity; their advanced posts were, on that day, 38 wersts beyond Jassy. The force occupying Moldavia amounted to 35,000 men.

London, June 7.

COUNTER REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

Dispatches were received, dated Lisbon, the 22d May, and detail the commencement of the Counter Revolution in Portugal. The officers commanding the regiments in Oporto and the neighboring districts, assembled in the barracks on the 17th ult. forming themselves into a Military Council to take into consideration the state of the country, in consequence of the projected usurpation of Don Miguel to the throne. The Council, after a short deliberation, drew up a declaration of fidelity to the legitimate sovereign, Don Pedro, and appointed a regency to act in his name. The regiments which thus declared their attachment to Don Pedro, were five in number; three others in Trans-Montes were ready to co-operate with them; and the regiments in the province of Minho, animated with the same loyalty, were marching to join them. The officers followed up the declaration of their sentiments by a spirited proclamation, which may be viewed as an indictment for high treason against Don Miguel, whom it describes as a shame to Princes, and a disgrace to Portugal.

The determination of the troops of Oporto and the neighbouring districts, diffused the utmost consternation and dismay through the Palace. The accounts came down so late as to the 28th, when the counter-revolution was proceeding most prosperously. A provisional regency has been established at Oporto, to which the Portuguese Minister at our court has sent in his submission.

The provisional Junta of Oporto has addressed letters to the Portuguese Ambassadors at foreign courts, who had ceased their functions on the receipt of official intelligence of the usurpation at Lisbon, and it will find these agents disposed to resume their diplomatic duties at its call. The Marquis of Palmella, we understand, received on Wednesday despatches from this body, and, as acts in the name of the king his master, while the government of Don Miguel does not, his excellency has, without hesitation, acknowledged the Provisional Junta of Oporto as the only representative of the sovereign authority of his master, and has resumed his functions at our court under its direction.

The receiving any news from Oporto is an act of treason. Punishment is inflicted upon all who presume even to read the proclamation of the Junta of Oporto. Many noblemen have sought their safety in flight, others have made their escape to the constitutional army—and we anticipate that Miguel himself will soon be added to the list of fugitives. He has already sent his most precious effects on board a frigate, and the approach of the constitutional troops will no doubt be his signal for running away—too happy if he can escape by flight the punishment he so richly deserves. Such are the prospects of Don Miguel.

New York, July 18.

The packet ship New York, (which we announced last evening as below) brings us our London files to the 15th ult.

No engagement has as yet occurred between the Russians and the Turks. The passing of the Pruth by the former, when known at Constantinople, led to immediate and repeated meetings of the Divan, which resulted in a proclamation of war from all the mosques and market places. Orders were issued for a general arming; the troops still in the capital were sent in the direction of the seat of war, and a communication was made to European ministers, requesting them to inform their respective courts, that the Porte "was going to try the fortune of a war in defence of

is incontestable rights, and that it would rather perish than submit to have laws dictated to it, as long as it had arms in its hand."

The Catholic question had been lost in the house of lords. The tone of the debate is however conciliatory, and the question is likely again to come up this session.

London, June 11.

The Ministers of the Allied Powers will meet speedily at Corfu. The French Minister has already taken his departure, and Mr. S. Canning will soon join him.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

At a dinner on the 4th July, in Columbia, Gov. Taylor, in responding to a toast, made the following judicious and sensible remarks. We are glad to see that he duly appreciates the value of the union, and the consequences which would result from its dismemberment. *Ref. Reg.*

"To those who would go further, I believe there are none such present. I would say, look to the movements of our neighboring states, aggrieved as we are by those laws. Has North-Carolina, Georgia or Virginia advocated the measure of conventions among the injured states, of withdrawals of senators and representatives from the floor of congress? Shall South Carolina, propelled by rashness, start alone for the goal, in the expectation that other states will follow? No, gentlemen, our citizens would not follow their leaders, if their leaders should commit this folly. The legislature of the state of Pennsylvania once (in Olmstead's case,) undertook to resist the authority of the general government. Gov. Snyder was directed by a resolution to resist with all the force of the state—a brigade of militia to prevent the serving of a process emanating from the general government; the streets of Philadelphia were filled with armed men, the brigade of militia on one side, and the marshal and his posse commitatus on the other. The sober and thinking part of the community were in agonizing expectation of the result. The women hugged close to their bosoms their infants, in fear of the civil strife about to be commenced—when lo and behold, a back door was opened; the marshal admitted to the dwelling of the defendant; the process served; the front door opened; this event announced; and the brigade and posse commitatus simultaneously dismissed. Not to bear hard upon our respectable sister state, it is but fair to acknowledge, that if Pennsylvania was conquered, she was conquered by her own citizens—it was the good sense of a community correcting the rashness of themselves after they had time to reflect.

This severing of a member from an established confederation, is not so easy a matter as some seem to think. The project I meet with in some of our newspapers, of forming conventions, of withdrawing our senators and representatives, will repeal no law or treaty now binding upon the whole. Those who act under the authority of the general government, if they do their duty, must on its performance, bring the two authorities in collision. There is no eluding the question; it would arise the first hour after the dissolution is attempted, and then— But I will not go on. The picture, or rather the reality ought to be veiled, for ever veiled from our eyes.

I do not yet despair of the republic. I cannot believe that the strongest motive which actuated the states in forming this confederation, can long be lost sight of. I believe that when this regulating of commerce, so much relied on, shall be found to have destroyed it; that our general government will retrace her steps. I well remember when Mr. Jefferson and a majority of the wise men of the nation maintained, that by commercial restrictions and embargoes, he could bring Great Britain to terms—in other words, that it was a substitute for war. At this day, how many advocates could you find for this mode of making war? The opinion is gone out as completely as the opinion of that Pope and the Council, who condemned Galileo to the dungeons of the inquisition for saying that this world of ours was round."

The Governor of South Carolina has refused to call an extra session of the legislature, as requested by the people of Colleton district, to take into consideration the new tariff act. The following is his reply, addressed to James Baysor, esq. chairman of the meeting:

Executive Department, July 4, 1828.

SIR:—That I may escape no responsibility, I frankly state that previous to the receipt of your address

to me, I had determined to resist any application for calling together the legislature, unless based upon the most unequivocal unanimity of the citizens of South Carolina in favor of such a measure.

I have deferred answering your suggestions for a few weeks, in the expectation, that if any other district or section of the state, entertained similar views to those entertained by the citizens of Colleton district, that those views would be made known to me. None such, however, came to me, and it is therefore fairly to be inferred that the measure you ask me to adopt, is no where in our state desired, but by those on whose behalf you have made your communication to me.

This aspect of the question, it would seem to me, is calculated to convince you of the impropriety or inexpediency of my complying with the request you have made.

The members of the senate and the house of representatives of this state have, at great inconvenience and at considerable private and public expense, attended within this year, one extra session; another to occur in the most unsafe season of the year, for health; the most inconvenient on account of the domestic arrangements of the planter and farmer, would not be likely to be attended with a punctuality desirable for the consideration of subjects so momentous as those to which you have called my attention. The term for which all the members of the house and a portion of the senate were elected, is within a few months of expiring; the voice of these, however respectable they may be, would not, in a crisis like the present, come forth with as decisive and commanding effect as would the voice of such as will in November next be convened, warm with the feelings and sentiments of their constituents; and unforgetful of the instructions they have received from them.

And the more is this intimate and unremovable relation between the representative and his constituents to be desired in this particular instance, from the known fact, that the law of Congress (the late Tariff) has become a matter of public, of universal discussion among the people of South Carolina; that it is highly probable the elections may turn on the opinions of the people on this very subject, in which case it will not be using a forced figure to say, that the people will speak through the mouths of their Representatives.

The time of great public excitement is not a time propitious for cool deliberation or wise determination; finally, the interval between this and the third Monday in November next, is, in my humble opinion, not too long for the people, the senators and representatives of this state, to ponder, to deliberate, and to determine, upon the high matters brought to view in your address.

I tender to you sir, and through you sir, to the citizens of Colleton district, my humble respects.

JOHN TAYLOR.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

Messrs. Smith and Palmer:—The enclosed letter has been received in the course of a private and friendly correspondence with Mr. Clay; but as it must satisfy all impartial men of the baseness and malignity of those who have attempted to assail his feelings, by an exposure of his private affairs, I take the responsibility of requesting its publication in your useful journal; and I hope that other papers friendly to the cause of truth, for the satisfaction of the honest of every political creed, will make its contents known.

Respectfully,

ROBERT WICKLIFFE.

Lexington, June 14, 1828.

Washington, 12th May, 1828.

Dear Sir:

The variety in their modes of attack, and the industry of my enemies are remarkable, if not always commendable. I observe that some of them about Lexington have carefully searched the records of Fayette, and extracted from them a most formidable list of mortgages which are paraded as evidence of my bankruptcy. The fairness of this proceeding, in my absence, on arduous public service, and without inquiry into the fact whether the mortgages be extinguished or not, is submitted to my fellow citizens of Fayette. I do not consider that a man who honestly fulfils his pecuniary engagements, as entitled to any special praise, or I would not observe, that I can confidently appeal to all with whom I ever had pecuniary transactions, to bear testimony to the fidelity with which I have discharged mine. I invite the severest scrutiny into my

conduct, in that respect, and request a comparison of it with that of any of those who now assail me. I never was sued in my life for any uncontested debt—indeed, I have no recollection, at this time, of having ever been sued for any ascertained debt, contested or uncontested, and whether I was principal or endorser.

[Mr. Clay then spends of a heavy responsibility, incurred about ten years ago, as endorser for his friends—and proceeds]—To that cause is to be attributed my temporary retirement from public life; and the renewal of my professional labors. I then resolved not to endorse for others, except in extraordinary cases, and not to ask others to endorse for me; that, when it became necessary for me to give security, to pledge, in the form of mortgages, that estate which was the ultimate resource of my creditors. Hence the greater number of the mortgages which have been recently so malignantly exposed to the public observation. Most of them have been long since satisfied. Among this number is one for a debt of \$20,000, for the payment of which you had kindly become my surety, every cent of which has been long since discharged. There are not subsisting mortgages upon my estate to the amount of ten thousand dollars; and before the year expires, I hope there will not remain more than one fifth of that sum. I have hitherto met all my engagements by the simplest of processes, that of living within my income, punctually paying interest when I could not pay principal, and carefully preserving my credit.

I am not free, absolutely, from debt. I am not rich, I never coveted riches. But my estate would even now be estimated at not much less than \$100,000. Whatever it may be worth, it is a gratification to me to know, that it is the produce of my own honest labor, no part of it being hereditary, except one slave, who would oblige me very much if he would except his freedom. It is sufficient after paying all my debts, to leave my family without want, if I should be separated from them. It is a matter also of consolation to me to know, that this wanton exposure of my private affairs can do me no pecuniary prejudice. My few creditors will not allow their confidence in me to be shaken by it. It has indeed led to one incident, which was at the same time a source of pleasure and of pain. A friend lately called on me, at the instance of other friends, and informed me, that they were apprehensive that my private affairs were embarrassed, and that I allowed their embarrassment to prey upon my mind. He came, therefore, with their authority, to tell me, they would contribute any sum that I might want to relieve me. The emotions which such a proposition excited, can be conceived by honorable men. I felt most happy to be able to undeceive them, and to decline their proposition.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
HENRY CLAY.
Robert Wickliffe, Esq.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 30.

Having been absent during the principal part of the last four weeks, the editor is sorry to find it necessary, from the carelessness of those whom he left to perform his work, to make an apology for the unusual quantity of errors which have appeared in the three last numbers of the Recorder. The same cause has also delayed this week's paper one day beyond the usual time of its appearance.

General Jackson and Samuel Jackson.—Some weeks ago, we saw an article which represented, much to the disadvantage of General Jackson, a transaction which occurred some twenty years ago between him and his relative Samuel Jackson; but as we have never felt a disposition to rest on slander, and as we had no positive assurance that the statement was true, we passed it without notice, as we have many other articles of the kind. Having made no charge, we felt under no obligation to defend; and when a counter statement appeared, we congratulated ourselves that we had escaped the necessity of wasting so large a portion of our paper as the discussion of this subject would have occupied. But some of our Jackson friends have deprived us of the pleasure of pursuing our own ideas of propriety, and on our return home we found the article in type which appears on our second page. It abounds in epithets which the reader is unaccustomed to see in this paper—epithets which reflect equal disgrace on many leading papers of both the contending parties. Having now, however, given one side of the picture, we shall feel under some obligation to give the other, when we can again lay our hand upon it, and then leave it with our readers to guess which exhibits the most truth. In closing this hasty article, we will suggest, that there appear to be some discrepancies in the testimony offered by the friends of the General. Mr. Grundy says, it was proved "that the parties commenced an animated and warm conversation in the street," during which personal violence was commenced

by Samuel Jackson's throwing a stone with great violence at the General. Mr. Overton says, the General was passing Samuel Jackson's door in the ordinary pursuit of his business, without any cause to suspect an attack, when Samuel Jackson, "who was unseen, and without any previous intimation," threw a large rock at his head. Which tells the truth, or whether either of them, will perhaps puzzle some of us to determine.

It will give us pleasure at any time to gratify our Jackson friends, by giving place to articles which they may deem necessary to vindicate the General; but common courtesy requires that they should be divested of coarse epithets or any other fashionable slang of the day.

Murder.—On Tuesday last, an inquest was holden over the body of a negro man named Aaron, the property of Jas. Beggs, esq. of this vicinity, who came to his death in consequence of blows inflicted on him by some person or persons unknown, on Tuesday night, the 15th inst. We understand that the deceased was shockingly bruised, so as to leave no doubt upon the minds of the jury of the dreadful violence used upon him.

Two white men have been taken up on suspicion, one of whom has been examined and discharged; the other is now, as our paper is going to press, under examination.

Fayetteville Observer.

Rail Road.—A meeting of the citizens of Orange and Chatham counties, is called to take place at William Albright's store, on the 1st August, to consider on the propriety of constructing a Central Rail Road through the state of North Carolina, and to urge upon the next legislature to take up the subject. Every friend to the prosperity of the state, must not only wish success to the efforts of these public spirited individuals, but must feel a desire to aid and assist them in their laudable exertions to subserve the best interests of not only themselves, but of the whole state. A rail-road through North-Carolina, would advance the state, beyond calculation, in the scale of political importance—bring a market to every farmer's door—induce commerce to thrive—enhance the price of the staple productions of our soil—cheek emigration, which is drawing off the capital, and most enterprising part of our population; and will increase our population, and better their condition in every respect. *Id.*

The bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of two per cent. on its capital stock for the six months ending on the 3d ultimo.

It seems that the debts of Mr. Jefferson amounted to 107,000 dollars, and that the sum of 72,000 dollars remains unpaid. His landed estate, including Monticello, is advertised for sale by his executor.

Dengue.—This is the appellation of a new complaint, so prevalent in Charleston, that the papers express a belief, that one-fourth of the inhabitants have been attacked by it. It resembles in some measure the influenza. It is said not to have yet proved fatal, but is accompanied sometimes with acute pain. Its duration is from six hours to three days.

Morgan found at Last.—The editor of the Darien Gazette has made the important discovery, that the famous Wm. Morgan has been playing possum with the good people of New York, by perambulating the country in petticoats, and that he and the equally famous Mrs. Anne Royal are one and the same person!! What will Mrs. Grundy say to this?

Com. Porter.—It will be gratifying to the friends of Com. Porter to learn, that from a letter received by a friend of his in this town, he may very shortly be expected in this country.

Norfolk Herald.

It is said that Thomas H. Smith, the great Tea dealer in New York, has failed for upwards of two millions of dollars; the heaviest failure that ever occurred in this country. It is also said that he owes the government, for duties on Teas, upwards of one million of dollars. What part of this amount is secured we have not learned.

Three fires occurred at New York on the 4th of July, which destroyed about 25 houses and 3 rope walks. Two firemen were killed.

Miss Frances Wright has taken charge of the New Harmony Gazette; and, in the first paper issued under her superintendence, quotes with approbation an argument to prove that marriages are invalid, where the dispositions of the contracting parties turn out to be uncongenial.

Com. Adv.

MARRIED.

In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Mr. Peter Mabey to Miss Susan Neal, late of this county.

NOTICE.

THERE will commence a Camp-Meeting of the Christian Church, at Apple's meeting house, in Guilford county, on Friday before the first Sunday in September.

The General Meeting of the Christian Church will commence at the Union meeting house, in Orange county, twenty miles west of Hillsborough, on Thursday before the last Sunday in September.

John Allen.

July 29.

40—

CAMP MEETINGS.

A METHODIST Camp Meeting will commence at Salem meeting house in Orange county, fourteen miles west of Hillsborough, on Friday the 29th of August next, and end on Tuesday following.

A Methodist Camp Meeting will also commence at Prospect meeting house, in Caswell county, seventeen miles north west of Hillsborough, on Friday the 5th of September next, and end on Tuesday following. The meetings will be under the superintendence of the Rev. Peter Doub, presiding elder of the Yadkin district. The friends of Zion are respectfully invited to attend.

July 29.

40—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being very anxious to bring all his business to a close, has sold his stock of materials, and rented his tools and shop, to Mr. LEMUEL LYNCH, and has no interest in the work done in the shop from and after the 1st day of August next.

As this step has been taken for the purpose of attending exclusively to the settlement of all accounts, it is hoped and earnestly desired, that all who are indebted will call, and settle with the least possible delay. Longer indulgence need not be expected.

He has on hand, and will continue to keep, a handsome assortment of Watches, Jewellery and Silver-Ware; all of which will be sold on better terms than such articles have ever been sold for in this place; and will be kept for sale at the same stand as heretofore.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29.

40—

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased of Mr. WM. HUNTINGTON, his materials, &c., and rented the shop, I would inform the public that I will carry on the business in all its branches. All work in my line will be promptly attended to and well executed. I hope, by close application, to merit a continuance of the custom which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Lemuel Lynch.

* * I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my customers, as a very attentive industrious young man, and a good workman.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29.

40—

NATHANIEL J. PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he will in future practice law in the Superior and County Courts of Orange, Wake and Person counties. Business of any kind that may be entrusted to his care and management, shall be promptly and diligently attended to. Debts for which it may not be necessary to bring suit in court, will be collected on commission. He may generally be found, while not attending the courts, at his office opposite the tavern of Mr. William H. Adams.

July 29.

40—

CASH FOR

WHEAT delivered at my mill, three miles below town, 40 cents a bushel—FLAX SEED delivered at my house, 50 cents—Clean picked WOOL, 25 cents a pound.

My WOOL CARDING MACHINE at the Tilt Hammer is now in good repair and ready for business.

I have for sale strong Road Wagons, Plantation Wagons, and Two-Horse Wagons, cheap for cash.

James Webb.

July 29.

40—

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Maj. PLEASANT HENDERSON, of Chapel Hill, for certain purposes therein expressed, and registered in the register's office of Orange county, I shall, on the third Monday of August ensuing, it being the 18th day of said month, expose to sale in the village of Chapel Hill,

Sixteen Likely Negroes

together with one well improved two acre LOT, on Franklin Street, the same being now in the occupancy of the said Henderson.

Also four tracts of LAND situated in the vicinity of said village, and averaging about One Hundred and Sixty-Five Acres each.

The NEGROES are young and valuable. The LOT well improved, and a desirable situation for a private family or house of entertainment. The LANDS are improved—he within a mile of the University, and are well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat and Cotton.

Also will be sold at the same time, Household and Kitchen furniture, and farming utensils, WAGON, GEER, and three HORSES; a close CARRIAGE, and stock of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all are sold.

The creditors of Maj. Henderson are earnestly requested to attend.

The property will be sold on a liberal credit, except a sum due to Sampson Moore, esq. The particular terms will be made known on the day of sale.

m. M'Cauley, Trustee.

July 29.

40—3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, sometime in the month of June last, a negro woman named JUDY, between forty-five and fifty years old, of a yellow complexion. It is probable she is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery in this place.

Wm. H. Adams.

June 29.

40—3w

FOR SALE

A NEW and well finished OX-CART with a pair of strong and well broke OXEN. Price eighty dollars—six months credit. Apply to

G. M. Johnston.

July 15.

38—



"ALL THINGS ARE OF GOD."

BY THOMAS MOORE.

Thou art, O God, the life and light
Of all this wondrous world we see,
Its glow by day, its smiles by night,
Are but reflections caught from thee.
Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are thine.
When day, with farewell beams delays
Among the opening clouds of even,
And we can almost think we gaze
Through opening vistas into heaven;
Those hues that mark the sun's decline,
So soft, so radiant, Lord, are thine.
When night, with wings of starry gloom,
O'ershadow all the earth and skies,
Like some dark, beauteous bird, whose plumage
Is sparkling with unnumber'd dyes;
That sacred gloom, those fires divine,
So grand, so countless, Lord, are thine.
When youthful spring around us breathes,
Thy spirit warms her fragrant sigh;
And every flower that summer wreathes,
Is born beneath that kindling eye:
Where'er we turn thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are thine.

"Some things can be done as well as others."

Under this head, the New York Journal of Commerce of Monday has a paragraph, detailing the performance of a most remarkable feat of daring at the Passaic Falls of New Jersey. The Journal states, that, on Friday last at half past four, P. M. agreeably to appointment, a hair brained fellow in Patterson leaped from the Passaic Falls, just to gratify an idle whim of his own. This is the third time he has done it; the first time he did it privately by way of experiment; then he gave out that he would do it publicly for the gratification of any who pleased to attend. The authorities in Paterson were justly alarmed; and put him under keeping till they supposed he had abandoned the purpose; but he watched the opportunity, after he was freed from restraint, and, when a number of persons were present in a favourable position, he carried it into execution. Since that time, the authorities have allowed him to consult for his own safety, and he leaps from a precipice of a hundred feet whenever it takes his fancy. It does not appear that he receives or expects any compensation for performing this daring feat. He says he "merely wants to show that some things can be done as well as others." The position from which he leaped on Friday is a few rods below the bridge, on the side towards the village; and, if the falls are 70 feet, (as commonly estimated) about 85 or 90 above the water. The giddy precipices around the chasm were covered with a promiscuous multitude, of both sexes, whose curiosity had brought them together to see this singular feat of temerity. The universal anxiety of the multitudes was manifest in their countenances, and still more perfectly in the silence that prevailed. When the man made his appearance, a dark cloud had come over the spot, adding to the sublimity of the cataract, that of an approaching storm. As he walked deliberately forward to his position, you might have heard the beating of their heart, had it not been for the mingled thunders from the chasm beneath and clouds above. When he had divested himself of his coat, vest, and shoes, and laid them carefully by, as if debating the question whether he should want them again, he commenced a short speech to the spectators, which but few, of course, could hear. He then stepped forward to the edge of the rock and looked down, and the spectators on that side, supposing that he was going off, came forward, as their curiosity or their fears moved them, and it seemed to those opposite as if all were about to make the fatal leap; indeed there was great danger of a whole line of those in front being crowded off. After he had looked down a moment, he stepped back a few feet, ran forward, and leaped into the abyss. He went down with his feet foremost though drawn up somewhat. For this reason, or some other past comprehension, he did but just go under the water, for he was immediately seen swimming off as quietly as if he had done nothing, and nothing had befallen him. The maniac, (for what else can he be called?) was greeted with a shout from the spectators when they saw that he was still safe; and when he had reached the shore, he marched round to his clothes with a look of composure and satisfaction, and they to their homes; some admiring

his courage, but more pitying his temerity.

The Devil and Dr. Faustus.—"In the tenth year of this reign, [1470] the first book printed in France was executed, at Paris, by Ulric Gering. The art of printing, which has had so powerful an influence on the improvement of the human mind, and on the reformation of government and religion, known to the Chinese, in a rude, though efficient mode, upwards of a thousand years before, was rediscovered, it is generally agreed, by Laurentius Koster, a wealthy citizen of Haerlem, in Holland, about the year 1430. Laurentius, it is stated by an early writer on the discovery of printing, when walking in a wood, picked up a small bough of a tree which had been broken off by the wind. He then sat down and amused himself by cutting upon it some letters, and wrapped up, in a piece of paper, the part which he had thus engraved. He afterwards fell asleep, and when he awoke, he perceived that the paper, having been moistened by a shower of rain, had received an impression from the letters—which induced him to pursue the accidental discovery, until he applied it to the purpose of printing. Laurentius, however, proceeded no farther than the use of wooden blocks, on which were engraved the words, in the manner of stereotype. To this incipient mode, an improvement was made by two brothers, named Geinsfleisch or Guttunburg, who had been in the employment of Laurentius, and after his death, carried off a part of his printing blocks, to Mentz, in Germany, where they succeeded in forming separate metal types, with engraved faces. But the art was yet far from being completed. It seems to have been brought nearly to its present state of perfection, by Peter Schoeffer, of the latter city; who, in the year 1456, cast a fount of types from matrices or moulds, previously cut with the several letters. With this invention, *Johann Faustus*, now his partner, but formerly his employer, was so much pleased, that he gave the ingenious artist his only daughter in marriage.

In the year 1460, *Faustus* (or *Fust*, as he is sometimes called) and his partner *Schoeffer* printed an edition of the bible. This was a very expensive work, and was five years in the press. It was this edition, as some authors relate, of which *Faustus* carried a number of copies to Paris; where he sold them, first for six hundred, then for five hundred crowns each; which were the prices commonly given to the scribes for very elegant copies of the scriptures. He afterwards, by degrees, reduced the price to thirty crowns. It is said that the purchasers were ignorant that these copies were printed; and that it was the policy of *Faustus* to make them believe that they were written. They were an exact imitation of the best manuscripts. As he lowered his price, his sales increased, and people were astonished at his producing copies as fast as they were wanted. When he reduced the price to thirty crowns, all Paris was amazed, both on account of their uniformity and the quantity produced. It was believed that he had made a league with the devil; and he was accused of being a magician. The catholic clergy were alarmed, as they feared the scriptures would get into the hands of laymen. His lodgings were searched by the officers of police—several bibles were found, and the red ink with which the illuminators had made the great capitals, at the beginning of each chapter, was pronounced to be his blood. *Faustus* fled, and escaped the death which awaited such hapless victims of superstition; and from this event originated the story of "the Devil and Doctor Faustus."

Grimsham's History of France.

Every person who sets before himself some object for the pursuit of his life, should be taught the influence and efficacy of perseverance. The man who doubts his ability to carry through an undertaking need not wonder if he fails; for the wavering condition of his own thoughts is an insurmountable bar to his success. But perseverance brightens one's prospects in the same ratio that indcision obscures them. Acquire this quality and you have insured success. The habits of assiduity to which it will form you will accumulate one thing upon another until the mass becomes so solid as to defy an assault. This decision of character will give you the advantage of your pippin-hearted competitors, will raise you beyond the summit of your expectations; in fine, it may almost be said to bestow the gift of miracles. Whether you desire to acquire pro-

fessional fame, to attain to office, to obtain some object of pleasure, or to satisfy revenge: rest assured that the strong pull, the patient search and vigil long, will bring you success.—No one who tried the experiment ever complained of failure.

The Lord of Creation.—The fear which all wild animals in America have of man, is very singularly seen in the Pampas. I often rode towards the ostriches and gamas, crouching under the opposite side of my horse's neck; but I always found that, although they would allow any loose horse to approach them, they, even when young, ran from me, though little of my figure was visible; and when one saw them all enjoying themselves in such full liberty, it was at first not pleasing to observe that one's appearance was every where a signal to them that they should fly from their enemy. Yet it is by this fear that "man hath dominion over the beasts of the field," and there is no animal in South America that does not acknowledge this instinctive feeling.

As a singular proof of the above, and of the difference between the wild beasts of America and of the Old World, I will venture to relate a circumstance which a man sincerely assured me had happened to him in S. America.

He was trying to shoot some wild ducks, and, in order to approach them unperceived, he put the corner of his poncho (which is a sort of long narrow blanket) over his head, and crawling along the ground upon his hands and knees, the poncho not only covered his body, but trailed along the ground behind him. As he was thus creeping by a large bush of reeds, he heard a loud sudden noise, between a bark and roar: he felt something heavy strike his feet, and instantly jumping up, he saw, to his astonishment, a large male lion actually standing on his poncho, and perhaps the animal was equally astonished to find himself in the immediate presence of so athletic a man!

The man told me he was unwilling to fire, as his gun was loaded with very small shot, and he therefore stood his ground, and the lion stood on his poncho for many seconds; at last he turned his head, and walking very slowly away about ten yards, he stopped and turned again.—The man still stood his ground, upon which the lion tacitly acknowledged his supremacy, and walked off.

Head's Journey to the Pampas and the Andes.

From the Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer.
THE TIE-SNAKE.

Among the many interesting and curious traditions handed down to us from the Indians, the story of the Tie-Snake is not the least remarkable. In one of my hunting excursions a few days ago, along the banks of a beautiful and romantic Chatahoochee, a few miles above the town of Columbus, fatigue and the scorching rays of a tropical sun, inclined me to rest under the cool shade of a large Magnolia, opposite the greatest fall of water on the river. While musing there on the grandeur of the picturesque scenery around, heightened by the foam of water thrown into a thousand channels and counter currents by the rapidity of the stream, my attention was arrested by the approach of an old Indian, with whom I was well acquainted. After the usual salutations had passed, I bade him sit down with me in the shade, and give me an account of the monsters that, in ancient times, had frequented the falls, to the great terror of his nation. The Tie-Snake, he said, was perhaps the most dangerous serpent that ever infested those huge rocks, pointing to the falls. In times gone by, many hundred moons ago, the serpent, in length about one hundred feet, and having the appearance, when floating on the water, of a number of kegs tied together, could at any time be seen catching its prey by folding its helpless victim in the coils, or ties of its tale, and instantly depriving it of life by a deadly hug. Many of his people, he continued, had been destroyed in crossing the river by this amphibious monster, which the Evil Spirit had sent as a curse upon the Red Men for their misdeeds, until of late years, the Tie-Snake had descended the Chatahoochee fifty or sixty miles below, as far as Snake Shoals, where he is to be seen to the present day. There, said he, the Great Spirit has placed him, for many purposes; and as the White Men had taken the poor Red Man's home away, and were ascending and descending the river with large smoking boats, the Tie-Snake, as an avenger for the wrongs done the Indian race, would frequently enfold his coils around the boats, and retard for months their progress. Look, said he, around at the magni-

fic grandeur of nature's works; see the tall forest filled with herds of deer and game of every description; behold the monarch trout that fills the liquid stream; the Indian corn that luxuriantly "rustles to the breeze;" see the mighty eagle, chief of his tribe, sitting in silent majesty on yonder dead oak, watching industriously on her prey; look up yonder glade, where the long moss waves its sombre tresses thick among the forest, as if nature were in mourning for the decay of some of her handy work—all, all these gifts were once the sons' of the forest. Poor, wretched race, where are they now? Forlorn, miserable, and dejected—reduced to the miserable remnant of a once powerful nation, they were to end their days far to the west across the Mississippi, and relinquish the land of their childhood, and the bones of their fathers, now laying silently under the clods of the valley, to the rapacious encroachments of the White Man. Farewell, he frantically exclaimed, my once happy land; and rushing into the forest, was quickly lost amongst its thick foliage. I almost repented that I had solicited from him the tradition of the snake, since the history of this monster had led to a digression so affecting.

PROVIDENCE AND VICINITY.

Striking lineaments of the age in which we live, are impressed with peculiar distinctness on the map of Rhode Island and its vicinity. The increase of our population is like that of the Western States.—The town of Providence has doubled its population within the last sixteen years. Villages then in non-existence, are now crowded with busy inhabitants. The avocations, the habits, the manners, the whole face of nature and of society, in the surrounding region, are undergoing rapid changes. Arcadian seclusion and rural simplicity are passing away. The agricultural swain is supplanted by the weaver and the spinner. The murmuring of the water fall is half silenced by the din of manufacturing machinery. The shady ravine is crowded with huge piles of granite, and with clusters of shops and stately mansions, and humbler dwellings. The banks that were only trod by the solitary angler, are now rattling with carriages and cumbered with merchandise.—All this is as it should be. It is the triumph of science, of industry, and of art. Yet the period of change is a period of danger. With the increase of wealth and of industry, there should be a corresponding increase of that which is indispensable to their proper use and legitimate design. The triumph of intelligence and virtue is as necessary to secure, as to complete the victory.

Horrible Adventure.—At the period when Murat was about to invade Sicily, the Chevalier R—, paymaster general of the Neapolitan forces, was travelling through Calabria for the purpose of joining the army, having been to Naples to make arrangements for the transmission of a quantity of specie. He had sent on his servant before him, to prepare his quarters at the town of —, expecting to arrive there by night fall; but the day being very sultry, he had loitered on the road, and, at nine o'clock in the evening, found that he was a considerable distance from the proposed end of his journey. He was so much harrassed and fatigued that he determined to put up for the night at the first convenient house. He at length entered an old romantic building on the road side, inhabited by a man and his wife, the former a stout muscular figure with a swarthy countenance almost wholly shrouded in a mass of bushy whiskers and mustachios. The traveller was received with civility; and after partaking of a hearty supper, was conducted up a crazy old staircase to his apartment for the night.—Not much fancying the appearance of the place, and finding no lock on his door he fixed a chair against it; and, after priming his pistols, put them carefully under his pillow. He had not been long in bed before he heard a noise below, and of persons entering the house; and some time afterwards was alarmed by the sound of a man's footstep on the staircase. He then perceived a light through the crevice of the door, against which the man gently pressed for admittance, but finding some resistance, he thrust it open sufficiently to admit his hand, and with extreme caution removed the chair and entered the apartment. The Chevalier then saw his host, with a lamp in one hand and a knife in the other, approaching the bed on tiptoe. The Chevalier cocked his pistol beneath the bed clothes, that the noise of the

spring might not be heard.—When the man reached the side of his bed, he held the light to the Chevalier's face, who pretended to be in a profound sleep, but contrived nevertheless to steal an occasional glance at his fearful host.

The man soon turned from him, and after hanging the lamp on the bed post, went to the other end of the room and brought to the bed side a chair, on which he immediately mounted with the tremendous knife still in his hand. At the very moment that the Chevalier was about to start up from the bed and shoot him, the man in a hurried manner, cut several enormous slices from a piece of bacon that was hanging over his headstead, though it had been wholly unnoticed before by the agitated traveller. The host then passed the light before his eyes again and left the room in the same cautious way in which he had entered it, and, unconscious of the danger he had escaped, returned to a crowd of new and hungry guests below, who were of course not very sorry to perceive that he had saved his bacon.

WOOL CARDED.
S. S. CLAYTON & Co.
The Carding Machine is now in operation at the Old Tilt Hammer, 6 miles below Hillsborough.
July 23. 39—5w

NOTICE.
I SHALL attend at the Court House, on Thursday the 31st inst. for the purpose of receiving the lists of Taxables and Taxable property for the town of Hillsborough for the present year, when it is hoped all will attend and give in their lists.
Wm. H. Phillips.
June 20. 36—td

NORTH CAROLINIAN
Will stand the fall season, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.
Josiah Turner.
July 1. 34—

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber on the 29th of March last a negro girl named **MARIAH**, eighteen years of age, slim built, long chin and lips, some black spots on the white of her eyes, inclined to stutter when frightened. She is probably lurking in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough. All persons are forbidden harbouring or employing her, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, and all necessary expenses paid.
Handy Wood.
Haw River, near Murphree's,
July 15. 38—

State of North Carolina.
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1828.

Priscilla Thompson, vs. The Heirs and Executors of Henry Thompson, ad dec.
Petition for Dower.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Thompson, Stephen Baldrige and Nelly, his wife, Samuel Clenny and Mary, his wife, and Elizabeth Murdock, widow and relict of Robert Murdock, decd. heirs at law of the said Henry Thompson, sen. decd. are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said Jas. Thompson, Stephen Baldrige and Nelly, his wife, Samuel Clenny and Mary, his wife, and Elizabeth Murdock, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there, to plead, answer or demur, to said petition. Judgment will be entered pro confesso as to them.
Test,
J. Taylor, Clerk.
July 23, price adv. \$3.00. 39—5w

ATTENTION!
To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and privates belonging to the Alliance Battalion, Third Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at George Albright's, on Friday the 1st of August next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial; and on Saturday the 2d, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Edi M. Daniel, Lieut. Col.
June 3. 33—p

NOTICE.
SPECIAL letters of administration on the estate of HYRAM TURNER, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Henry D. Turner, Adm'r.
June 10. 34—5w

RAIL-ROAD.
A MEETING will be held at Sandy Grove, (Albright's), in Chatham county, on the first day of August, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient on the subject of a Rail Road through the centre of the state. All persons friendly to this object are requested to attend.
July 15. 38—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.